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AN
HISTORICAL PAPER
RELATING TO
SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA,
PREPARED IN PURSUANCE OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS,
FOR THE
NATIONAL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION,
JULY 4, 1876.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE
COMMON COUNCIL OF SANTA CRUZ,

3F
BY S. H. WILLEY, D.D.

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SAN FRANCISCO:
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1876.

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INTRODUCTION.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The President of the United States made known, by proclamation, the following resolutions of Congress, namely:

WHEREAS, A joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States was duly approved on the 12th day of March last, which resolution is as follows: Be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that it be and hereby is recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several States, that they assemble in their several counties or towns, on the approaching centennial anniversary of our national independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day an historical sketch of such county or town from its formation, and that a copy of said sketch be filed in print or manuscript in the clerk's office of said county, and an additional copy in print or manuscript be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may be thus obtained of the progress of our institutions, during the first centennial of their existence; and,

Resolved, It is deemed proper that such recommendation be brought to the notice and knowledge of the people of the United States,

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known the same in the hope that the object of such resolution may meet the approval of the people of the United States, and that proper steps may be taken to carry the same into effect.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

(Signed)

U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

In accordance with this suggestion, the Common Council of Santa Cruz addressed to me the following request to prepare the history of this city, viz:

INTRODUCTION.

COMMON COUNCIL, CITY OF SANTA CRUZ,
Thursday, May 18, 1876.

REV. S. H. WILLEY, D.D.

DEAR SIR: I am instructed to inform you that at a meeting of the Common Council of this city, held this date, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Rev. S. H. Willey, D.D., be requested to prepare a suitable historical paper, bearing upon the history of the city of Santa Cruz; which paper may become a feature in the celebration of the approaching centennial anniversary of American independence in this city.

I remain, sir,

Yours very respectfully,

ED. PRICE,
Clerk of Common Council.

I accepted the task assigned me; and so SANTA CRUZ comes to-day, on the one hundredth anniversary of our nation's existence, bringing her leaf, with the other cities and towns of the country, to make up to date the great volume of our nation's history.

But where shall I begin?

On reflection, I think I should begin with the discovery and description of this locality by civilized man. And my plan is to trace in outline the course of things from that point, and show when and how this locality comes into notice, and trace, by periods, its history down to the present time. And then I propose to sketch the progress of our industries and of our institutions, and put on record their standing to-day.

S. H. WILLEY.

THE CITY OF SANTA CRUZ.

SANTA CRUZ looks down upon the Bay of Monterey, and out upon the Pacific Ocean.

These surrounding mountains, that rise in the distance behind us, must have been familiar to the eyes of the very earliest navigators, as they sailed slowly past them along yonder horizon.

In fact, the earliest of them all, the courageous Juan Roderiguez Cabrillo, mentions them. Fifty years after Columbus discovered America, Cabrillo sails northward, exploring this coast.

And he says that here, near the parallel of thirty-seven degrees, he saw mountains covered with trees, and he calls them *San Martin*, as he did also the cape running into the sea at the end of these eminences. Then first, in 1542, the eyes of civilized man traced the fine outline of our mountain horizon.

But what attracted the attention of the observers was the fact that these mountains were covered with trees, whereas, all that they had seen southward were bare; and so, yonder mountain forests, now so valuable, attracted the attention of men to this spot three hundred and thirty-four years ago. It would seem, then, that this locality is the oldest observed, described, and named, in California!

Even Monterey is not so much as mentioned for more than half a century. And, as for San Francisco, we have no certain assurance of its having been discovered for two hundred and twenty-seven years.

It is certain that if any place on this coast can boast of its antiquity, on the score of discovery, it is Santa Cruz!

Cabrillo makes his way far enough to the north to find a cape, which he says he sees "between two mountains covered with snow;" it was the month of February when he was there, and

in honor of his patron, the viceroy of Mexico, Mendoza, he calls the cape "Mendocino."

By that name we know the cape still, and, perhaps, it is the oldest name in use along the coast—the name of our own wooded mountains, "San Martin," having, somehow, never come into use.

Thirty-six years later, in 1578, in midsummer, the English adventurer, Sir Francis Drake, sails along about the same track, and, without doubt, observed as he passed, these same "wooded mountains." He went far enough northward to give his name to the bay which we know to this day as "Sir Francis Drake's Bay." He landed, and describes the country and the natives inhabiting it.

Twenty-four years later still, in 1602, Viscayno comes, exploring more carefully the coast in search of harbors. Feeling his way along, he finally anchors yonder, the other side of this bay, and gives to it the name of his patron viceroy, Monterey.

Whether he sailed far enough across the bay which he discovered and named to trace the beautiful outline of its shore, and see our mountains covered with trees, we do not know, but he had an eye for fine scenery, as we see in the description he gives of Monterey itself. He tells of "an infinite number of very large pines, straight and smooth, fit for masts and yards; likewise oaks of a prodigious size, for ship-building; also, rose-trees, white thorns, firs, willows, and poplars; large, clear lakes, fine pastures, and arable lands."

Such was Monterey as Viscayno saw it in 1602, and yet the harbor was not used, nor even visited for full a hundred and sixty-six years afterward.

The annual galleon glided lazily past for all that time, without need of stopping. And here ends what we may call

The Period of Discovery.

There seems to have been a profound and unbroken silence here, so far as civilized man was concerned, for the space of more than a century and a half. But if there was silence here, there was not silence in the rest of the world.

Eighteen years after that December, when Viscayno landed

yonder in Monterey, the pilgrims landed at Plymouth; and during that century and a half of singular stillness here, the colonies on the Atlantic Coast grew into a nation of three millions of people, and were on the eve of assuming the serious responsibility of self-government.

In Lower California, however, during this period, there was some progress made in the work of missions for the conversion of the Indians.

The Jesuits came over from Mexico, and built churches, and collected the natives, and sought to Christianize and civilize them, till the year of their banishment from all the Spanish dominions, which was 1767, and then their work was transferred to the order of the Franciscans.

With the advent of this order, there appears a new missionary zeal, and a greater breadth of enterprise. It opens what may be called

The Period of Exploration.

The declared object is to Christianize Upper California, and add it to the dominions of Spain.

The glowing descriptions of it given by the old navigators, a hundred and fifty years before, were not forgotten, and now sprang up a desire in Spain and in Mexico, to enter in and possess the land. There seem to have been men equal to the occasion.

Galvez, at this time in Lower California, represents the king of Spain in the matter, and provides for the undertaking in a right royal way. Two ships are prepared and dispatched up the coast to San Diego laden with provisions, implements and all things necessary for the work.

Two divisions of the emigration start up the peninsula by land, and they are under the leadership of priests and officers, who show themselves through life to be men equal to the work in hand.

The parties, by land, make their way with droves of horses and cattle to San Diego successfully, and find the ships already in port.

Let us notice the declared and recorded purpose of the undertaking we are observing:

It is not at all like the colonization that took place on the Atlantic Coast. There is no intention of bringing in a new people, and building up a new nation in that way. The policy is rather to keep out people from afar, and prevent immigration, and convert the natives to Christianity, and train them up to become a nation, occupying their own soil. Of course, they could not know beforehand, that the Indians native to this soil were not capable of such elevation. Time has demonstrated this fact plainly enough, but they did not know it.

And so they founded the first mission in Upper California, in San Diego, on the 16th day of July, 1769. But this was only the beginning. They looked northward, and knew that a land of unknown extent was before them. They knew just enough of it from the records of the old discoverers to fire their zeal for exploring it themselves.

Little, therefore, did they delay at San Diego, but hastened to organize an expedition by land to re-discover the famous Bay of Monterey, so glowingly described by Viscayno one hundred and sixty-seven years before.

The expedition came; and it deserves to be noticed more particularly by ourselves, because they failed to identify the Bay of Monterey, for which they set out, but they did find and describe *Santa Cruz*, as we shall see.

The expedition was composed of Governor Portala, Captain Rivera, with twenty-seven soldiers with leathern jackets, and Lieutenant P. Fages, with seven volunteers of Catalonia, besides an engineer and fifteen Christian Indians from Lower California. Fathers Crespi and Gomez accompanied them, as the priests in charge, and Father Crespi kept the diary of the journey.

From this diary we learn that when they got within sight of this bay they did not recognize it!

They had, of course, only the description of it made by Viscayno, more than a century and a half before; a description, too, made by him on entering it by sea.

They were searching for it by land, and they did not recognize it! They toiled across those seemingly endless ranges of sand-

hills, and thought that possibly, in the long lapse of years (a century and a half) the harbor had been filled up with sand!

But, still continuing their search for the Bay of Monterey, they steadily moved toward this point. We are indebted to Father Adam, of this town, for translating and giving us the journal, as Father Crespi wrote it.

On the 17th of October, 1769, they are near what is now Soquel. At nine o'clock in the morning, they move this way. They walk all the time through good land, at a distance of a league from the sea. They had no idea that the water on their left was the bay they were searching for!

At the end of their journey they come to a river. They describe the river accurately. It is fifty-four feet wide. The banks are very steep, and the forest of willow, cottonwood, and sycamore is so thick that they have to cut their way through.

"It was one of the largest rivers," says Father Crespi, "that we met with in our journey."

"We camped," says he "on the northerly side of the river, and we had a great deal of work to cut down trees to open a little passage for our beasts. Beside other trees which we saw along its banks, there was the redwood." And so he describes to us our own *San Lorenzo*, as he found it over a hundred years ago, and their crossing, where they cut their passage through—it may have been along this very spot where we are now assembled.

"Not far from the river," says he, "we saw a fertile spot where the grass was not burnt." I imagine that he may have been speaking of the moist and meadow-like ground on which our city is now principally built, and that the grass still looked green upon it, even in October. "And it was a pleasure," he goes on to say, "to see the pasture, and the variety of herbs and rose-bushes of Castile." This same soil has not ceased to be distinguished yet for its exuberant production of roses. And so they find the spot on which our city stands.

Two hundred and twenty-seven years before, Cabrillo saw our surrounding mountains in the distance, and described them, but in that long lapse of centuries no civilized man was here. And now, pursuing a search for the long-lost Bay of Monterey, he

finds something else; he finds a site for a city—a site which strikes the observers, even then, as moist choice.

Hear what Father Palou, one of the missionary group of that time, says of it:

“We forded the river San Lorenzo, which is pretty large and deep, the water reaching to the stirrups. The banks are covered with sycamore, cottonwood, and willow trees, and near the crossing, close to the hills, there are many redwood trees.”

And yet, though nobody was here then, not even Indians, Father Palou saw the fitness of the place for the site of a city, and he proceeds to say:

“This place is not only fit for a town, but for a city, without wanting any of the things necessary. With good land, water, pasturage, wood and timber, just within reach, and in great abundance, and close to Monterey Bay. The town could be put a quarter of a league from the sea, with all the said advantages.”

Thus did this locality, while yet in a state of nature, suggest emphatically to a discriminating observer its eminent fitness to become the site of a city; and, I think, that it is this fitness that has kept a population here while it has been quite aside from the main lines of business, and when access has been so laborious and difficult.

And now, that we can come and go by rail, as the inhabitants of other cities do, it is surely reasonable to expect that the quite prophetic judgment of Father Palou will be realized, and that, ere long, a great city will grow up here!

And, Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen of the Common Council, it is your distinguished privilege, as the first-elected officers of the city government, to take these natural advantages, only a part of which Father Palou specifies, and add to them the modern appliances of art, giving us thorough drainage, good light by night, clean and perfect pavements, and proper shade by the planting, protection and care of trees; and then, indeed, will it be true, that we shall have a city wanting none of the things necessary to the health and happiness of its inhabitants.

It was twenty-two years after the accidental visit of these first explorers, and their discovery of the beauties of Santa Cruz as a location for a city, before we find it occupied by inhabitants.

Then Santa Cruz was reached in the progress of the establishment of the line of missions up the coast, and this brings us, in our research, to the

The Period of the Missions.

It was a phase of life that will never be repeated, and it ought not to be lost from memory. Missions had already been established in Monterey, Santa Clara, and San Francisco, and now, in 1791, a beginning is to be made in Santa Cruz. The facts concerning it have been kindly furnished me from the records by Father Adam.

From these memoranda, I reproduce an outline sketch of Santa Cruz Mission life.

It was on the 25th day of September, 1791, that Fathers Alonzo Salazar and Baldomero Lopez arrived, and pitched their tent on the hill, somewhere near the site of the present Catholic Church. They bring with them contributions from some of the other missions, to help them start their new house-keeping. From Santa Clara came thirty cows, five yoke of oxen, fourteen bulls, twenty steers, and nine horses. From San Francisco came five yoke of oxen. From the mission of Carmel came seven mules. And so they began their work.

They teach such Indians as they can collect, how to make adobes, and prepare shelter for the approaching winter.

According to the record, they run short of provisions this fall. They apply to the soldiers, some of whom the missions always had near for their protection, for assistance.

They are supplied with some beans and corn, to the value of forty-two dollars, "which value," as the father in charge observes, "was faithfully returned to the soldiers." And so they begin their work, as it were, in the silence of the forest, in a situation which they regarded as beautiful in itself; but it was a long day's journey then through the forests from the nearest associate missions.

In what seclusion they lived, under the shadow of these hills! The sun was as bright, and the air was as mild, as now. They listened to the music of the surf, as we do, and to the roar of the ocean in the storm.

They gather the native Indians around them, and as fast as they can, they teach them some rude approach to the arts of civilized life. The men are taught the use of tools, and the women to weave. And so, ere long, the hill assumed the aspect of a hive of industry.

A year and a half passes away, and on the 27th of February, 1793, the foundation-stone of a church is laid, with appropriate solemnities.

It takes a little over a year to build it. And if you go and look at what remains of those solid walls, you will not wonder at the length of time. When it was done, it was dedicated with great pomp.

Father Thomas Peña comes over from Santa Clara, and the commanding officer of the Presidio of San Francisco is here, together with four priests, besides the celebrant. The dedication takes place on the 10th of March, 1794.

It was a great work to build such a church, with such means, in less than three years from the arrival of the mission priests on the ground. The building was one hundred and twelve and a half feet long, twenty-nine feet wide, and twenty-five and a half feet high. The walls were of adobes, and were five feet thick, as you may see now, if you will visit what remains of them.

And so, life at the mission went on. The cattle and the flocks, and the herds increase, although there was no little complaint of the many wild animals that came down from yonder mountains and densely wooded ravines, making havoc, often among the sheep and the cattle.

If, just here, we cast a glance at what was going on elsewhere in the world, touching what concerned California, we find Captain Cook on his famous voyages of discovery, and although the port authorities of California were warned beforehand from headquarters, not to let him in, if he came here, there was a young man aboard his ship, a Connecticut Yankee, John Ledyard by name, who picked up a good deal of information about this country.

John Ledyard afterwards saw Thomas Jefferson in Paris, then United States minister there, and gave him a great deal of

information concerning California. Mr. Jefferson afterward prosecuted inquiries concerning this coast, and interested the United States government in it, and that interest grew at Washington, and in the country generally, and continued to grow, till it was consummated in the acquisition of the territory by the United States.

But, to return to life at the mission, which was watched over with such jealous care. We find them planting fruit trees and vines—"one thousand and twenty-two fruit trees," the record has it, "and eleven hundred and ninety grape-vines."

Perhaps those old pear trees that you can see to-day in the mission orchard, are a growth from that very year's planting. And so, although in the wilderness apparently at first, the growing work of the mission develops rapidly.

Meanwhile, in the year 1795, to help these northern missions, increase their protection, and enlarge the income of the country, a commission was sent from Mexico to search for the best site of another pueblo, or secular town, in the vicinity of San Francisco.

The examination is made, and the report is this: that "San Francisco is the worst place on the coast for a town," and the recommendation that the best site is here, the other side of the San Lorenzo, which recommendation was acted on, and so "Branciforte" was established.

It seems that their opinion was not that "San Francisco is on the wrong side of the bay," as some are said to think now-a-days, but that San Francisco is on the wrong bay!

For twenty-three years things went on prosperously, when an inventory, made in the year 1814, shows the condition of the mission at that time. In these twenty-three years, there have been 1684 baptisms, 565 marriages, and 1242 deaths. This very large death rate in those early years, tells the story of how far from kindly the Indians took to civilization. About 54, it seems, died in a year, out of an average population of 388, or nearly one in seven. Still, their work shows them to have been capable of no mean industry.

They began, in 1791, with forty-four head of breeding cattle,

and in 1814, after twenty-three years, they have 3300 head of cattle, 3500 sheep, 600 horses, 25 mules, and 46 hogs.

In 1814, they sow 45 bushels of wheat, 7 bushels of barley, 6 bushels of horse beans, 1 bushel of corn, 1 bushel of beans, and 1 bushel of peas. They harvest from that sowing: 500 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of barley, 200 bushels of horse beans, and 189 bushels of corn. It is no wonder that this mission became famous for its fertility and productiveness.

It is an indication of the progress of the natives in civilized and Christian living, that in the year 1810, a large house, with two wings, is built, for widows and for girls. The limits of the mission domain seem now to have been of royal extent.

The lands appertaining were understood to be eleven leagues along the coast, and three leagues from the shore inland. The limit to the north may be indicated by the fact that there were 2900 head of mission cattle at New Years Point, in 1814, so that the thirty-three miles thence down the coast would place the southern limit not far from Aptos.

This mission seems to have become possessed of large treasure. It has been estimated by some to have been of the value of over \$30,000. It consisted of such things as a gold chalice, worth \$320, another, worth \$608, and a priest's vestment, yet preserved, worth \$800, two capes valued at \$1200.

And then the bells. One of them was worth \$800, and another \$500, and two small ones, worth \$1000. Of these bells, two remain in use; and one large one, broken, lies silent in the priest's garden.

Of the articles of gold and silver, very little remains, and the fabulous wealth has disappeared. And so have the tribes of Indians disappeared, that for fifty years lived here, under the shadow of the Cross.

No unimportant part of the history of Santa Cruz was that of the period of the mission. But so little is left by which to recall the picture of that peculiar life, that it is difficult to restore it, even in outline.

It was evidently the original purpose and expectation, both in Spain and in Mexico, that the mission communities would, in due time, become self-supporting, and grow into towns, and con-

stitute a permanent population, loyal to the Catholic religion and to Spain; but this expectation was never realized. The few attempts that were made to transform mission Indian population into towns, failed most discouragingly.

But the other towns, Los Angeles, San Jose, and Branciforte, inhabited by people of another race, steadily grew and thrived. These facts were observed, and they had their effect.

The conclusion was, that this fair country could not be left to its native race, so manifestly incapable of any adequate use of it, and so the period of the mission is soon followed by

The Period of Secularization and Colonization.

When the change began, it went rapidly on to its conclusion. The Mexican treasury wanted money. The political chiefs in California wanted money. All seemed to have their eyes on the missions.

A gradually appearing immigration from Mexico saw these beautiful mission lands, and wanted them. Their importunity for grants from these lands was stoutly resisted by the noble Governor Figueroa, but he could only delay the change, which was inevitable.

And now, amid the shifting scenes of this confused and disorderly time, there appears a new element. There appears the beginning of a foreign immigration, mostly from the United States, together with some from England and France.

News of the attractions of this country has been leaking out and getting abroad, for some years. Some exploring expeditions had touched here by sea, and trapping expeditions had penetrated the country, and, going away, had told of its salubrity and its fertility. Now and then a foreigner dropped in, and became a settler, almost unawares. It was so with John Gilroy, a Scotchman, who was among the first. He was eighteen years old when he arrived here in a ship, so sick with scurvy that he was left at Monterey. This was in 1814.

And the seclusion of those times is seen in the fact that it was six years from that time before another ship arrived in port, save one in 1819, and that a pirate, that burnt the town!

But Gilroy lived, and gave his name to yonder valley, where

he settled, and to the thriving town that is growing up in it. And Gilroy used to say, that when he came here, in 1814, there were not half a dozen foreigners in the country, besides the Russians at Bodega. Land grants had only begun to be made then.

There were but eight ranchos belonging to Mexican settlers at that time, between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Indeed, the first land grant made in California is said to have been to Manuel Burton, soldier, November 27, 1775, in consideration of his marrying Margarita, daughter of a mission.

There were no flour mills then in the country. The grinding of grain was done in metates, or mortars, by hand. Very few vegetables were raised, and boiled wheat and beef, with chili and salt, was the common food.

Of lumber, there was very little used. There was no saw mill, and what was required, was hewn or split out. Wood floors were rare, and tables and chairs still more so. Visit yonder old mission church, and look at the beams and timbers. See how true to the line was the hewing eighty years ago, and how square. They tell the story of industry and skill with tools.

It was into such a country that emigration began, about the time the missions were going to decay. The countless herds of cattle belonging to the missions were being killed off, and the trade in hides and tallow had grown up. The trade in furs had come to be a lucrative one, and some Americans were licensed to catch seals along the coast.

From over the plains, and over the mountains, in 1827, appears Jedediah S. Smith, believed to be the first man to come to California by that route. He came in the interest of a fur company in St. Louis.

All this while, Mr. Jefferson was thinking of what he learned about this coast from the adventurous Ledyard, and others partook of his interest.

And so we find Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, introducing a bill in the House of Representatives, "favoring emigration to the country west of the Rocky Mountains, not only from the United States, but from China!" The last clause of this bill would stand a good chance of being amended out, in these days!

But inquiry was prosecuted steadily at Washington, and exploring expeditions were sent out to ascertain the practicability of travel to the Pacific. This stimulated the adventurous, so that the population here from the United States began to increase, till, in 1825, they are said to have numbered nearly five hundred.

At first, they came to live, for the most part, in the pueblos or towns, where they could get property, and the record is that in 1831, there were in Los Angeles 1200 inhabitants, principally foreigners, and largely from the United States—500 in San José, and 200 in our Branciforte. The newspapers of the United States about that time show companies forming in aid of emigrants.

The men who were brave and adventurous enough to come to California then, were men of great force of character. One such I must mention, because his name connects itself with Santa Cruz, and his life, in some sense, belongs to its history.

I refer to Isaac Graham, who came here in 1833, from Hardin County, Kentucky. He lived the life of a frontiersman, but he was brave, generous, and at home with his rifle in his hand.

In the breaking up of civil affairs in California, of which I have spoken, there were frequent changes of rulers and frequent revolutions, and, of course, nothing was safe.

One night, in 1836, Juan B. Alvarado, then a subordinate officer, sought Isaac Graham's remote dwelling, and asked his instant help to expel the Governor Gutierrez, and install a different administration.

To this, Graham willingly enough consented, on condition that it should be a cutting entirely loose from Mexico, and taking the affairs of California entirely into their own hands.

To this Alvarado agreed, as he would have agreed to anything then, and by swift riding, Graham soon had fifty riflemen, foreigners, whom he could trust, ready to join Alvarado and Castro, and so they came upon Monterey before light one morning.

It was easy to surprise the fort and take it, and a single shot fired from one of its guns, dropping a ball into the roof of the government-house, brought the government itself to terms.

The result is that the Governor Gutierrez himself disappears,

and by this help of Isaac Graham and his friends, Alvarado is at leisure to organize his new administration.

But Alvarado, instead of being punished by Mexico, is actually acknowledged in the authority which he has usurped, and is flattered by the recognition! And so his promise to Graham, that this country shall remain independent of Mexico is forgotten. But an intense fear is felt, since that promise is broken, of that company of riflemen, with Graham at their head!

A conspiracy is concocted by Alvarado, Castro, and their associates, to get them all out of the country.

Orders are sent secretly to all the alcaldes in this part of the country, simultaneously, on a certain night, to arrest foreigners, and bring them to Monterey. José Castro himself heads the party for the arrest of Graham.

It was on the morning of the 7th of April, 1840, before light, that the party reached Graham's dwelling, which was twenty miles from Monterey. They break in the doors and shatter the windows, firing at the inmates as they saw them rising from their beds.

One of the assailants thought to make sure of Graham himself, discharging a pair of pistols aimed at his heart, the muzzles touching his cloak, which he had hastily thrown over his shoulders.

This assassin was amazingly surprised afterward on seeing Graham alive, and could not account for it, till he examined his holsters, then he found the reason. There, sure enough, were the balls in the holsters. The pistols had been badly loaded, and that it was that saved Isaac Graham from instant death!

I cannot stop to relate the story of the brutal treatment of these arrested foreigners, and of their forced exile, some of them in chains to Mexico, with the bombastic Castro as their accuser.

It is told by Thomas J. Farnham, brother of Judge Farnham, of this town.

Mr. Farnham arrived in California just in time to see the transactions, and they are described in his book on California. He was, undoubtedly, of very great service to his countrymen in trouble, and possibly saved many of their lives.

But I must tell that, arriving in Mexico, Castro was himself immediately arrested, and put in prison, and his prisoners were released, provided with funds, and those who wished were sent back to California at public expense—thanks to the joint influence of the ministers of Great Britain and the United States, in Mexico!

After something over a year, Isaac Graham is back again in Santa Cruz.

With others, he appealed to the United States Government to require of Mexico indemnity for loss of time and property, and after a time it came.

Our fellow-citizen, Mr. Meader, tells me that he was with Graham when he received his indemnity of \$36,000.

Regardless of the turmoil of these uncertain days, the immigration continued to increase, over the mountains, every year.

With the advent of this population, in considerable numbers, we find ourselves in what may be called

The Period of the Industries.

In spite of the uncertainty of land titles, and the instability of a vacillating government, such was the confidence of the brave immigrants in the future, that they went to work, apparently as if they were at home.

Tanning.

Among the industries, tanning appears very early. Hides are plenty, of course, and the rarely excellent chestnut-oak bark abounds in the mountains. Leather is wanted for various purposes, especially by the rancheros, for saddles, leggings, etc.

In the year 1843, a small tan-yard was built by Paul Sweet, on the San Augustine rancho, now known as Scott's Valley. The vats were made of split logs, dug out into an oval shape, eight feet long and five feet wide and two and a half feet deep. There were eight of these vats. The bark was ground by a large wooden wheel, which revolved in a circle, grinding about one half a cord of bark a day,

In this primitive way, tanning began. There were tanned in this way, in those days, two hundred steer-hides and three hundred deer-skins in a year.

In 1846, the year when the Mexican flag went down here and the United States flag went up, this little yard was used by Weaver & St. Clair, who tanned five hundred steer-skins and eight hundred deer-skins in a year.

In 1847, Judge Blackburn takes an interest in the business, and R. C. Kirby comes to dress out the stock. In 1848, the gold mines "broke out," and of course all hands left tanning for the diggings. Judge Blackburn had the stock manufactured into Mexican saddles, took them to the mines and sold them for from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars apiece!

In 1850, Mr. Kirby returned to Santa Cruz, and began tanning again. He built a small yard at Squabble Hollow, where the vats were square. Here he could turn out eight hundred steer hides a year. At this time, hides were worth fifty cents, and dressed leather from eight dollars to ten dollars a side.

In 1854, Mr. Kirby moved his business to Santa Cruz, and built a small yard, which, greatly enlarged, is now the property of Mrs. Joseph Boston.

Mr. Kirby subsequently built the large tannery which he now owns and conducts.

Others have engaged in the business till there are now four tanneries in operation in Santa Cruz, capable of tanning about forty thousand hides a year.

The growth of this business is indicated by the fact that from these tanneries, and perhaps some few more near by, there were shipped, in 1875, 5620 rolls of leather, valued at \$224,800, finding sale not only in home but also in foreign markets.

Lumber.

With the coming in of foreign population, a demand for lumber sprang up. A mill for sawing it was built on the San Lorenzo, where the powder works now are. It was built by Don Pedro Sainsevain, a Frenchman, in the year 1845.

So far as I can learn, this was the first saw-mill erected in these mountains.

Not far from the same time, Isaac Graham built a saw-mill on the Zyante. He enlarged it afterward, our fellow citizen, Mr. Meader, helping him do the work. Trees were plenty, and

water was plenty, but it was hard to get the lumber over the rough road down to the bay.

It was only gradually that the business increased, till after the gold discovery. When prices ran up to such fabulous sums the mills were busy.

Judge Blackburn now builds a saw-mill on the stream in Blackburn gulch. I think it was in the winter of 1848-9. He encountered many difficulties. Prices of labor and material were fabulously high. But the work was pressed on and the mill went to running, for the demand for lumber was great in San Francisco at almost any price. But I am told that just about the time this mill was ready to go to earning money to repay its heavy cost, imported lumber began to arrive at San Francisco by the ship-load, and prices dropped so low that this new mill could not run to any profit. You may see the remains of it, with its old flume and timbers, as you travel along that valley now.

But an immense demand has grown up in California since that day, and these mountains have furnished their full share of the supply. The old and difficult problem, how to get the lumber to market cheaply enough to compete in price with other producing points, is solved now—solved, we may say, in *Silent—and now flume and railway send it to the shipping point in one steady stream.

Lime.

There were some men of forethought among the stranger crowds of 1849. The greater number seemed to be intent on the sale of an invoice of goods, or the making of a lucky strike in the diggings, and, as soon as possible, getting home with the dust.

Not so with Isaac E. Davis and A. P. Jordan. They coolly looked over the country, and were convinced that it was worth staying in. Although they were making money (Mr. Davis tells me he was making \$300 a month), they saw that a country, in its building up of towns and cities, must have materials, and they believed in California, that it was going to build itself up. Among these materials must be lime. They knew something about lime, and they thought that it ought to come out of these

*The president of the Santa Cruz and Felton railroad is Charles Silent, Esq.

hills, and not be imported around Cape Horn. They looked about, they inquired, they dug a little on the slope of the mountains toward San Francisco Bay. They were not exactly suited. They heard of some little boxes of lime that went up to San Francisco from Santa Cruz.

It seems it was burned in a little kiln, the remains of which may now be seen in the sidehill, not far from the residence of Mr. Whidden. As soon as they set eyes on it, they saw it was first-rate.

Down to Santa Cruz Mr. Davis came, and the result was the establishment of the lime-works by Davis and Jordan.

They commenced in 1851, when most men were carrying money away from California, rather than risking investment in it. They built the first wharf here, alongside of which vessels could lie; also warehouses and works, gradually developing the business as the demand for lime increased; and the result has been that they have furnished the greater part of what has been used on the coast. Mr. Davis tells me that the great earthquake in 1869 gave a very sensible *shock* to his business in an unexpected way! It stopped the building of brick dwelling-houses, and he thinks reduced the demand for lime nearly one third!

But the increased demand for lime in these later years has brought other firms into existence for the manufacture of lime, some here, and a few elsewhere, and all seem to thrive. It is believed that full \$200,000 worth of lime was shipped from Santa Cruz last year. The firm is now Davis & Cowell.

Flour.

The manufacture of flour is an industry that, as a matter of course, appears early in any community. I am told that at or near the same place where the first tanning was done in Scott's Valley, Mr. Majors had a flour mill, run by horse power—real horses—four of them.

Afterward he built the flour mill on that singularly beautiful stream coming down from yonder terrace, and it has been at work grinding wheat there ever since, till very recently. Our new "Centennial" flour mill takes the leading place in this manufacture now, but those who, under difficulties, furnished us flour for our bread in the early days, shall not be forgotten.

The Dairy.

In later years a new and thriving industry has sprung up here in the dairy business. Our seaward sloping hills prove to be good pasturage, and a growing market takes all the butter and cheese that can be produced, at good prices. A good deal more than \$100,000 worth was sold from here last year.

California Powder Works.

I cannot give the history of this very important industry in any other way so well as in the language of the following account, written at my request, for use in this paper, by Bernard Peyton, Esq., the superintendent.

THE CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS, SANTA CRUZ, June 15, 1876.

REV. S. H. WILLEY.

DEAR SIR: I have received information from our city office, that Captain John H. Baird, now president of the company, first suggested the idea of erecting powder works in California, and that he did so because imported powder was sometimes sold as high as \$12 to \$13 per keg, and often miners could not obtain supplies even at those rates. Captain Baird associated with himself the late John A. Peck, and these two gentlemen may be called the founders of the enterprise. The company was incorporated in December, 1861, and the original trustees were John H. Baird, John A. Peck, Moses Ellis, C. A. Eastman, Edward Flint, and H. P. Janes.

Mr. Peck went east to purchase the machinery for the mills, before the arrival of which, John Sime had become a shareholder. Mr. Sime was intrusted with the construction of the works. The works were located at Santa Cruz, because here were found water power, cheap timber for construction, abundant powder wood, a salubrious climate, and a suitable site at a safe distance from habitations, yet within easy reach of the centre of trade—San Francisco.

The construction of the works was begun in February, 1863, and the fabrication of powder commenced in May, 1864.

For seven years the company struggled under the difficulties that commonly attend the inauguration of manufacturing enterprises, besides defending itself against the assaults of the Eastern powder companies, which combined to destroy the California company, but at last reached a paying basis.

The company has been of inestimable benefit to the mining interests of California, and hastened the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad. The way for that road was blasted through the mountains, at the time when all the Eastern powder works were running day and night upon military powder, and when California would have been left bare of mining powder, but for these works.

Yours very truly,

BERNARD PEYTON.

It may be properly added to the foregoing, that powder was shipped to the value of \$435,564.

From this glance at the history of our leading industries, we turn to that of our civil affairs, our courts, and the administration of justice.

Courts, Law, and Lawyers.

In the change from the Mexican flag, and its type of law, and its administration, to the United States flag and its system, there was, of course, a good deal of confusion, and a good many very odd scenes. This period embraces the time from the raising our flag July 7, 1846, to the end of 1849, when our organization as a State went into effect.

Walter Colton, the Navy-Chaplain, Alcalde of Monterey, has given an exceedingly racy picture of legal matters in these times in his "Three Years in California;" but Judge Blackburn, of this town, might have given a journal of his administration as Alcalde, equally racy and surprising!

I find no book of Alcalde records in the County Clerk's office dating further back than August 14, 1847. On that day, a jury try Pedro Gomez, for the murder of his wife, Barbara Gomez, and find him guilty.

Sentence of the court: "That the prisoner be conducted back to prison, there to remain until Monday, the 16th of August—two days only—and then be taken out and shot." August 17. Sentence carried into effect on the 16th accordingly.

W. BLACKBURN, Alcalde.

Pretty summary justice that! It should, perhaps, be stated that, according to law, Judge Blackburn ought to have reported the trial of this criminal to the higher court, in Monterey, and have had the action of his court sanctioned, before the execution. For some reason, he did not do this, but had the criminal shot, and then reported both the trial and execution to headquarters! This did not quite suit Governor Mason's ideas of propriety, even in that rather lawless time, and some pretty sharp correspondence followed between the Governor and Judge Blackburn. This exact course of procedure does not seem to have been repeated!

But there is a sequence, on the 21st of August, before the court, that is touching, indeed! Josepha Gomez and Balinda Gomez, orphan children of the murderer father and the mur-

dered mother, were brought into court—two little girls—to be disposed of by the court.

The court gives Balinda, eleven years old, to Jacinto Castro “to raise” until she is twenty-one years of age, unless she is sooner married; the said Jacinto Castro obligating himself to give her a good education, and three cows and calves at her marriage, or when she arrives of age.

The court gives Josepha, nine years old, to Alexander Roderiguez, with some similar provision for her education and care. But it is a sorry feeling that comes over us as we seem to see those poor little orphan girls parted there to go among strangers! I hope their lives have been less a grief than their childhood.

But in court, still further, November 27th, 1847, the case of *A. Roderiguez vs. one C*——; plaintiff sues defendant, a boy, for shearing his horse’s mane and tail off. It was proved that the defendant did the shearing.

An eye-witness of the trial says, that when it came to the matter of the sentence, Judge Blackburn looked very grave, and his eyes twinkled a good deal, and he turned to his law book, and examined it here and there, as if looking up authorities touching a very important and perplexing case. All at once he shuts up his book, sits back in his chair, and speaking with a solemn tone, says:

“I find no law in any of the statutes applicable to this case, except in the laws of Moses—‘*An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.*’ Let the prisoner be taken out in front of this office and there be sheared close.”

May 1, 1848, comes a case of breach of the peace. A man is accused of whipping his wife, knocking her down, and kicking her. This was twenty-eight years ago, when our Senator Roach was young, and before he had got his justly retaliatory law passed that the brute that whips his wife shall be whipped himself. So the rascal is fined fifty dollars and costs, and is bound over, with approved security, to keep the peace one year. I only hope his wife got the fifty dollars.

June 16, 1848. Another case of breach of the peace. It goes to a jury. The verdict is queer. That the person be banished from Santa Cruz for the term of one year. Wasn’t he to be pitied!

Nov. 5, 1847. Charles Runlan sues Isaac Graham for saying that he had set the woods on fire. It goes to a jury too. Verdict, guilty; but that the parties divide the costs of suit, each paying an equal portion!

Nov. 7, 1847. Nicholas Dodero sues Raphael Castro for two things—shooting his dog, and abusing one of his children. The case is given to a jury, as usual, and the verdict comes promptly, that, in the first place, defendant pay for the dog, and then pay a fine of ten dollars for striking the boy.

Sept. 11, 1848. A well-known citizen complains of one Thompson for selling liquor to Indians. The offense was proved, and the offender was allowed to go in peace; first, however, paying a fine of fifty dollars, and costs of suit.

Jan. 8, 1849. H. Sota brings suit to compel his wife Josephe to live with him. No jury this time; case too plain for that. Decision: That they be allowed to do as they please.

Feb. 10, 1849. A case of robbery. Proved. Verdict of jury: That the prisoner immediately receive twelve lashes on his bare back, well laid on, and that he be banished from this jurisdiction forever. Think of that! And if ever found here again, to be hung by the neck until dead.

This kind of justice was undoubtedly better than none; indeed, it may have been the best possible, under the circumstances. The transition was made to regularly constituted courts, under the Constitution of California, in 1850, but they had a pretty rough time getting into order and smooth working. Attorneys, of long practice in this court, could tell you of very rough times in the first ten or fifteen years here. No one would imagine it now, however, witnessing the quiet, orderly, dignified transaction of business, with Judge Belden or Judge Craig on the bench.

But let us now glance at the Institutions that have taken root and begun to grow up in Santa Cruz. We naturally begin with the churches.

The Roman Catholic Church.

This church, of course, comes first. The old Mission Church stood from 1794 to 1856, when, one day, while the officiating priest was saying mass, part of it fell. Only a few persons

were present at the time, and none were hurt, but they all had a narrow escape. The modern church was subsequently built, and was dedicated on the Fourth of July, 1858, by Bishop Amat. The Catholic population under the care of this church numbers about one thousand. The baptisms, at present, number about one hundred a year, while the marriages number fourteen, and the deaths, thirty. A parochial school stands amongst the debris of the old Mission, attended by something over fifty boys; while, near by, stands an institution in charge of the Sisters of Charity, where they nurse the orphan girls, and have a hundred or more day scholars, and some boarders.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. William Taylor, in his racy and graphic "California Life Illustrated," says, that he came to Santa Cruz for the purpose of organizing a Methodist church, about the 20th of January, 1850.

"I found," says he, "a class of about twenty members, among whom were four local preachers. On Saturday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, I preached in the house of Elihu Anthony. Preached again at night. Sunday, at half past nine, we held a love feast, and a joyful feast it was. Preached at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on the Divinity of Christ, to a crowded house. After sermon, I administered the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper. About twenty persons partook, for the first time in California, and a majority of them had been in the country ever since 1847. I find here the best school, and the largest Sunday school in the country. There were here the Anthony, Case, Bennet and Heacox families, and others that I took real pleasure in visiting."

On April 13th he is here again, and says: "We organized our quarterly conference on Saturday, at four o'clock in the afternoon. Renewed the preaching license of E. Anthony, A. A. Heacox, H. S. Loveland, and Enos Beaumont, and licensed Alexander McLean to exhort." I have not been able to obtain such notes of the history of this church as I desired, but these extracts show that it was the earliest Protestant church in Santa Cruz.

It long since outgrew its first building, and erected its present

house of worship, which is one of the best in the city. In point of membership and of numbers in attendance upon worship, it is one of the largest among us. Its pastor at present is Rev. H. D. Hunter.

The First Congregational Church.

In 1850, Rev. T. W. Hinds came across the plains from Iowa. His wife died on the way, and, on his arrival in California, he sought a home for himself and his children, and a field for Christian work, in Santa Cruz. And so in due time we find it recorded that on Sunday afternoon, March 14th, 1852, a church of the Congregational order was founded in Santa Cruz, and that the number of members was nine. But, in the shiftings of population, the members of this little church were scattered, and it ceased to exist. After five years, in September, 1857, the present church was organized, and a house of worship was built. This was done under the ministry of the late Rev. J. S. Zelie. The cost of the work was something over three thousand dollars. The house, as originally built, would hold an audience of about two hundred and fifty. In 1872, it was enlarged to about double its first size, and will now accommodate an assembly of five hundred persons.

After Rev. Mr. Zelie, Rev. W. C. Bartlett was pastor, and after him Rev. Walter Frear, and the present pastor, Rev. S. H. Willey, came in 1870.

The number of members belonging to the church is one hundred and twenty-five, and there are considerably over one hundred families belonging to the congregation. The church has long been favored in its two deacons, Nelson Taylor and Joseph Ruffner, who, though they are workingmen, and live at a distance, are always punctual and prompt in the services of the church.

The First Baptist Church.

This church was organized in 1858. It was afterwards somewhat broken up by removals of members, but was reorganized, January 3d, 1867, with a membership of twelve persons. In February, 1867, the church resolved to erect a house of worship. They had been holding their meetings in the Court-house, and in Temperance Hall. J. H. Guild gave the lot, and the cost of

the house was \$2,500. Since then, although the church has been much of the time without a pastor, its meetings have been regularly held, and its services kept up. Deacon Pollard comes six miles, much of the time afoot, and, though he is an old man, and works hard, he is always there. The church has had some unusual discouragements, but at present its prospects are brighter. Its pastor is Rev. J. H. Teale, and the deacons are L. Pollard and N. A. Bixby.

The Episcopal Church.

The first services held, in anticipation of the establishment of this church, were on the 11th day of May, 1862, Rev. Dr. J. L. Ver Mehr officiating. The vestry was formed, and the church took the name of the Calvary Church, March 27, 1864. The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid June 29, 1864. The large and beautiful lot on which it stands having been given by Mrs. Eliza C. Boston, now widow of the late Joseph Boston.

The building which is a beautiful one, was completed at a cost of \$5000, and was opened for service on Easter Sunday, April 16, 1865, Rev. C. F. Loop officiating. The church was consecrated on the 26th of October, 1868, Right Rev. Bishop Kip, Rev. Mr. Brewer, and Rev. Mr. Loop officiating.

In September, 1868, Rev. Mr. Loop was succeeded by Rev. G. A. Easton, who remained seven years. The minister at present is Rev. William Vaux, chaplain in the United States army.

The Unity Church.

In the spring of 1866, Rev. Charles G. Ames came to Santa Cruz. He preached through the summer, and in the fall a society was organized under the name of the Unity Church. It prospered so well that the work of erecting a church edifice was undertaken in 1867. Its estimated cost was to be \$7,000, but as is usual in building, that sum was somewhat exceeded.

Rev. Mr. Ames remained here until the fall of 1869. Under his ministry, the society grew and flourished. He was succeeded by Rev. D. G. Ingraham, who remained one year. Rev. Mr. Beckwith preached a few months in the summer of 1872. With that exception, there has been no regular preaching until Novem-

ber, 1875, when Rev. C. Park came. Through all these years, when without a minister, this society has shown great vigor and perseverance.

Schools.

The tradition of the schools, in the early years, is shadowy. The names handed down as among the teachers of youth here, previous to 1850, are Mrs. Case (how like her, to be doing a thing like that in those days), H. S. Loveland, and Geo. W. Frick. There was no school-house then, but the place where the Methodist society met, at the foot of Mission Hill, was used in common, with the understanding that that church should have the property when a school-house might be built. After 1850, and until the school district was fairly organized in 1857, there were a number of teachers paid in part out of public school funds, and in part by subscription.

After the district organization in 1857, we find Mrs. Clara C. Adams teaching at \$50 a month, and T. H. Gatch at \$1200 a year. Mr. Gatch is now president of Willamette University, Oregon. In 1858, we find the name of Miss Fanny Cummings (now Mrs. John T. Porter, of Watsonville) as one of the teachers. In 1859, S. M. Blakely and Miss Hattie P. Field were teachers. In 1860-'61, '62, '63, Miss Mary Hill and William White taught, among others.

In 1863-4-5, appear as teachers the names of Miss Mattie Webber, Calvin P. Bailey, Robert Desty, Miss N. McDonald, and Miss L. Fernald. In 1866, Mr. Broadbent taught as principal for a few months, and was succeeded by H. E. Makinney, who continued principal for six or seven years. It indicates the increase in the number of pupils to say that in 1866 three teachers were employed, whereas in 1876 there are twelve. Meanwhile, besides several good district school houses, a fine large central school building has been erected at a cost of over \$20,000, which will accommodate in its various rooms over six hundred pupils. It is by far the finest public building in Santa Cruz. The principal of the schools, at present, is Prof. W. W. Anderson. We speak with pride of our schools, and point to them with satisfaction, in making up our centennial record, as inferior to none in California. And not only the teachers have

contributed to their advancement and excellence, but so also have the trustees, who have from time to time been chosen to preside over them. Among these should be mentioned Doctor C. L. Anderson, who has been one in this office for eight or nine years, doing its work and bearing its annoyances, and now takes a large satisfaction in seeing the prosperity of the schools. The present board of trustees consists of Charles Steinmetz, J. S. Green, and H. E. Makinney.

Santa Cruz Library.

This library was organized in 1868, and incorporated under the general law for libraries. It is not yet large, but it contains about fifteen hundred volumes. It is worth more attention and support than it receives. It is a good beginning, but as our new national century opens it ought to be increased fourfold. The ladies by great exertion and perseverance, have opened and maintained a free reading room, in connection with the library, and its advantages are free to all.

Doctor C. L. Anderson is president of the Library Association, and John Brazer, Esq., is secretary. Its income is from subscribing members, dues, lectures, and other entertainments, and amounts to some \$600 a year. It ought to be our business, before we get far into the new century, to multiply that income by ten.

Temperance Organizations.

PRELIMINARY HISTORY.

All early Californians remember how freely intoxicating liquor was used here in 1849, and before. Mr. A. A. Heacox tells me that when he came, in March 1847, he found drunkenness exceedingly prevalent.

He at once set about doing what a single individual could, to counteract this evil. He drew up a total abstinence pledge, and signed it, with his family. Then he obtained the names of one or two young men who had crossed the plains in his company. This pledge he carried with him in his pocket, and at every convenient opportunity he sought to get a signer.

In July of 1847, he got the names of five "hard cases;" and in August, one or two more.

From this small beginning, they organized a Temperance Society in the spring of 1848, with some twenty odd names as members. B. A. Case was elected president, and James G. T. Dunleavy, secretary.

When gold was discovered, the meetings of the society were discontinued. That was in January, 1848. Nothing more was done as a society till the fall of 1849, when new officers were chosen, and the society slowly grew, up to the time the Eureka Division of the Sons of Temperance was organized in 1852.

Temperance movements, however, were not very much welcomed then. On a certain occasion, somebody circulated notice that a temperance lecture would be delivered. But it is said that the Alcalde, in his gentle justice, put an extinguisher on the project by forbidding people to go to hear the "temperance hypocrite."

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Eureka Division, No. 4, of the Sons of Temperance, was organized on the 13th of March, 1852. One of our oldest inhabitants says that although this Division is called No. 4, it really was the first established in California. They built them a hall in 1860, and having always a place of meeting, they have never ceased their work. Their numbers at present I do not know.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

The first record touching the organization of this Order, reads as follows:

SANTA CRUZ, February 22, 1855.—The following persons met in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, for the purpose of organizing a Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, whereupon Richard Williams, G. W. C. T., presiding, charter petitioners presented themselves for membership, viz: William Anthony and wife, Elihu Anthony and wife, Orson E. Rice, B. F. Brady, J. F. Pinkham, Dr. Isaac Parry, John B. Perry, Charles W. Williams, Samuel Drennan, W. I. Cooper, Felix Sanchez, Ed. S. Penfield, Thos. Parry, Chas. V. Anthony, and Geo. W. Frick.

They were duly initiated into the Order, and were constituted a Lodge designated as Pacific Lodge, No. 1. Officers were

chosen, and work was entered upon. Owing to certain financial difficulties, the progress of the Order was interrupted in 1871, but it was reorganized in 1876, with some twenty or more members.

At the time the Pacific Lodge was instituted, there were only about sixteen thousand members in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Now there are more than that number on this coast, while in the entire country, and in other countries, there are over a half a million.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE RED CROSS

Have a vigorous organization in Santa Cruz, but I have not the statistics relating to it at hand.

Masons.

The Santa Cruz Lodge, No. 38, of F. and A. Masons was organized at Santa Cruz, July 16, 1853, under a dispensation granted by Charles Radcliff, G. M.—there being twenty-one Masons present. Henry G. Blaisdell, since Governor of Nevada, was elected W. M.

At present, the Lodge has ninety-three members, and its officers are T. W. Lucas, W. M.; L. Schwartz, S. W.; H. E. Makinney, J. W.; E. S. West, S. D.; C. Hoquist, J. D.; J. Werner, T.; C. Steinmetz, S.

The Lodge meets each Saturday, on or before the full moon.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Branciforte Lodge, No. 96, was instituted April 26, 1860, with six charter members, as follows: F. E. Bailey, F. M. Kitteridge, G. W. White, Robert E. Morrison, S. W. Field, H. S. Hill. Number of members, July 1, 1876, was 161. The night of meeting is Friday.

Officers—term commencing July 1, 1876: C. D. Folsom, N. G.; A. W. Kendall, V. G.; Philip Frank, R. S.; A. E. Hall, P. S.; S. W. Field, Treasurer. Assets of Lodge, \$14,475.94

San Lorenzo Lodge, No. 147, was instituted August 19, 1868, with nine charter members, as follows: W. W. Broughton, P. G.; Alfred Baldwin, P. G.; Isaac Blum, P. G.; C. D. Holbrook, P. G.; F. E. Bailey, P. G.; George Anthony, R. C. Kirby, Thos.

Butterfield, Alex McPherson, Jr. Number of members, July 1, 1876, was 161. The night of meeting is Tuesday.

Officers—term commencing July 1, 1876: Richard Williams, N. G.; E. H. Garrett, V. G.; E. C. Newell, R. S.; O. S. Bradley, P. S.; S. Barnet, Treasurer. Assets of Lodge, \$10,372.

The fine hall belonging to the Odd Fellows, situated on Pacific avenue, is one of the best public edifices in the city, and has in its tower a town clock that is a great convenience to the entire city.

United Order of Red Men.

Santa Cruz Stamm, No. 125, was instituted November 4, 1868, with the following charter members: C. Cappelmann, Rudolph Tuhte, C. F. Werner, H. Resser, Wm. Vahlberg, Otto Broger, Adolph Tuhte, E. Timmermann, E. Mehler, Wm. Herdle, G. Logan, Wm. Miller and J. Daubenbiss. The first officers installed were: C. Cappelmann, O. Ch.; Rudolph Tuhte, U. Ch.; C. F. Werner, Sec.; Ad. Tuhte, Asst. Sec.; Wm. Vahlberg, Treasurer; O. Broger, Priest; Wm. Herdle, B. Ch.; Thos. Cremer, M.; J. Gehring, H.; U. Reser, K.; Wm. Miller, D.; E. Timmermann, W. W.; G. Logan, G. W.

The stamm (tribe) is in excellent condition, its total assets to date are exceeding \$4000; it has a membership of 55, and has expended over \$9000 for benevolent purposes since its organization; all its transactions are in the German language, and none except those conversant with it can be admitted to membership.

The objects of the order are—and each of its subordinates is compelled to follow its teachings—The promotion of social and intellectual intercourse among its members; to be a friend to the stranger; to assist the needy; to relieve the distressed; to visit the sick; to decently inter its deceased members, and provide for the widows and orphans.

Its present officers are: J. Bernheim, O. Ch.; Alb. Lange, U. Ch.; Alb. Cappelmann, B. Ch.; Wm. Vahlberg, Sec.; C. Cappelmann, Treas.; and meets every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Santa Cruz.

United Ancient Order of Druids.

Madrona Grove, No. 21, was instituted November 5, 1871, by a Dispensation issued by D. Louderback, Esq., Noble Grand Arch of the Grand Grove of California, U. A. O. D., at Arcan's Hall, Santa Cruz.

The following were the charter members, viz: Benjamin P. Kooser, Philipp Frank, Rudolph Tuhte, C. K. Baldwinson, A. Tuhte, A. F. Smith, A. Thompson, J. W. Johannsen, Charles Schroeder, S. Mathison, J. Kroepfli, G. R. Kennedy, F. M. Becker and James Nichols.

The following were the first officers installed: B. P. Kooser, Noble Arch; C. K. Baldwinson, Vice Arch; Philipp Frank, Secretary; F. M. Becker, Treasurer; A. Thompson, Inside Guardian; Rudolph Tuhte, Cond.; J. W. Johannsen, R. H. B. to N. A.; G. R. Kennedy, L. H. B. to N. A.; E. Mathison, R. H. B. to V. A.; J. Kroepfli, L. H. B. to V. A.; J. Nichols, O. G.

The objects and principles of the U. A. O. D. are, to unite men together, irrespective of nation, tongue or creed, for mutual protection and improvement; to foster among its members the spirit of fraternity and good fellowship, and, by a well regulated system of dues and benefits, to provide for the relief of the sick and destitute, the burial of the dead, and the protection of the widows and orphans of its deceased members.

Madrona Grove, No. 21, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Grove of California, is in flourishing condition; its total assets to date is exceeding \$5000; it has a membership of 105; it has paid for sick benefits, burial of deceased members, widows, and other charitable purposes, about \$4000.

The past presiding officers of the Grove are: B. P. Kooser, Philipp Frank, J. W. Johannsen, A. Thompson, F. E. J. Canney, R. Conant, G. Broe, and Rudolph Tuhte. It holds its meetings every Monday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Santa Cruz.

The present officers are: J. W. Johannsen, Noble Arch; Adolph Tuhte, Vice Arch; Philipp Frank, Secretary; Paul Ruegg, Financial Secretary; F. E. J. Canney, Treasurer; F. Martens, Ins. Guardian; Jer. Barradory, Conductor; J. H. Stafer, R. H. B. to N. A.; A. Rawel, L. H. B. to N. A.; B. C.

Stubendorff, R. H. B. to V. A.; J. E. White, L. H. B. to V.A.; P. Biebersheimer, O. Guardian.

There are some orders and societies which I should have been glad to have included in this history, but I have been unable to obtain the facts. I intended to give a brief account of our public works, such as the gas works, and the water works, and the railroads. Of the latter, we have at present two, opened the present year. One the Santa Cruz and Felton, built mainly to bring lumber down the San Lorenzo to tide water, but running passenger trains also—distance, six miles; the other the Santa Cruz and Watsonville, connecting at Pajaro station with the Southern Pacific Railroad—distance twenty miles. Both are narrow-gauge, and are operating very successfully.

The City Government of Santa Cruz.

The city of Santa Cruz was incorporated by the Legislature at its last session, in March, 1876.

The present officers, elected under the new charter, are:

MAYOR—Hon. William F. Cooper.

COMMON COUNCIL—D. Tuthill, Henry Skinner, Charles Martin, and Joseph H. Skirm.

Conclusion.

And so we go on record to-day with the other cities and towns of our country. It is our first year as an incorporated city. The past has been a period of beginnings and experiments, but now we have reached a time of more assurance and certainty in affairs.

Our city is a city of homes, and its five or six thousand inhabitants have an interest in it as such, and, although it is one of the youngest cities in the State, we mean that it shall be from the beginning well built and well ordered.

Its leading industries have become established and remunerative, and now they will be developed and multiplied.

The railroads that have gone into operation this year are working a revolution in business, as they are apt to do.

The lumber comes down from the mountains in quantities as great as the Felton railroad can bring, and the road to Watsonville and Pajaro Station has already increased the passenger travel

more than fourfold. These new enterprises, together with some others in manufacture and trade, impart a perceptible stimulus to the business of the city. And this new activity is on such a basis that it will increase, and not decline.

This being so, the growth of our institutions is assured. Old and temporary buildings will be replaced by new and more convenient ones. The churches will have more helpers and more means. The schools will rise in grade, and advance in scholarship.

Our library and reading-room will come out of their narrow quarters, and supply reading to a population cultivated enough to liberally support them. And our city will no longer be principally known for its superior natural advantages, but will take rank, also, as a place of refinement and intelligence.

A place advanced, as this has come to be, in permanent industries, in so genial and healthful a location, accessible by water, and connected with the railroad system of the country by land, with rivers of water, and surrounded by forests, is certain to grow with rapid strides.

We have only to remember how many of the cities of our country we have seen grow up, in the last twenty or thirty years, from beginnings such as this, till they have to-day their scores or hundreds of thousands of population, and business and wealth in proportion, to foresee what will take place here in Santa Cruz in the not distant future.

May it ever be a city loyal to the country, loyal to God and his word; and so bear a noble part in the affairs of the coming time.

In the hope that this may be so, I resign my place to the Historian for the next Centennial Year.

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Willey, Samuel Hopkins.

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